

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Patent and Trademark Office

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DATE MAILED:

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR		ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
7097138,253	08721798	MITCHELL	Þ	19570.44353
F TRACY W DRU ROYSTON RAY		MM51/0202	¬ ☐ LEJA,	<b>EXAMINER</b> R
NOVAK & DRU 2000 RIVERV SAN ANTONIO	CE IEW TOWERS	111 SOLEDAD	ART UNI	3

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks** 

## Office Action Summary

Application No. 09/138,253

Applicant(s)

**Dennis Mitchell** 

Examiner

Ronald W. Leja

Group Art Unit 2836



X Responsive to communication(s) filed on Aug 21, 1998	·	
This action is FINAL.		
Since this application is in condition for allowance except for for in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.		
A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to exis longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to reapplication to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extensions 37 CFR 1.136(a).	espond within the period for response will cause the	
Disposition of Claims		
	is/are pending in the application.	
Of the above, claim(s)	is/are withdrawn from consideration.	
Claim(s)	is/are allowed.	
	is/are rejected.	
☐ Claim(s)	is/are objected to.	
☐ Claims		
Application Papers		
⊠ See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Re	eview, PTO-948.	
☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are objected	to by the Examiner.	
☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on	isapproveddisapproved.	
☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.		
$\hfill\Box$ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority und	ler 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).	
☐ All ☐ Some* ☐ None of the CERTIFIED copies of the	e priority documents have been	
☐ received.		
received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Numbe		
$\square$ received in this national stage application from the Inte		
*Certified copies not received:		
☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority u	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).	
Attachment(s)		
□ Notice of References Cited, PTO-892		
	· <u> </u>	
☑ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948		
☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152		
SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE	FOLLOWING PAGES	

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1. Claims 1-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

HVAC needs to be spelled out a first time in Claim 1 and in all other independent claims, in the preamble of those claims, (HVAC) should be inserted. PTC in all independent claims needs to be spelled out prior to the first occurrence of PTC within the claim.

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walsh (5,645,746).

Walsh discloses that it is desirable to protect loads and circuits utilizing PTC devices. Some of the benefits include reduced wiring weight and gauge, having a resettable feature which does not need calibration as opposed to conventional circuit breakers, better protection than fuses in that fuses must be able to handle in-rush transients which then often times increases the capacity of the fuses more than required by the steady-state current requirements of the particular application and lending themselves to placement in locations which are not very accessible (see col. 2, line 19 through col. 3, line 27). Walsh proposes replacement of conventional circuit breakers and fuses with PTC devices and suggests that similar advantages can be

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obtained in similar electrical systems. Figures 7, 9 and 10 illustrate cartridge, splicing and blade implementations. It is the position of the Examiner, that sufficient suggestion is found in Walsh to incorporate the teachings to any electrical system requiring a circuit breaker and/or fuse type protection, such as, HVAC systems, thereby, offering the above advantages of PTC devices and lower costs to a consumer by not having to get a technician to come and replace fuses or to re-calibrate circuit breakers, resulting in a more desirable and marketable end-product. As far as screw-type receptacles, it is clear that Walsh suggests retrofitting existing systems and illustrates a few of the known receptacles and implementations, as such, it would have been obvious and well within the abilities of one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply PTC protection in the form of screw-type receptacles if the existing particular system required screw-type receptacles for the fuse protection, thereby keeping retrofit time down to a minimum.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Ronald W. Leja whose telephone number is (703)308-2008.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703)308-1782. The Group FAX numbers are (703)305-3431 or (703)305-3432.

RWL February 1, 1999

RONALD W. LEJA 29 PRIMARY EXAMINER

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